# Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1861. NUMBER 284.


## Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1860. Ebenezer Peck, Trustee, vs. Edward Haskell, Thomas Hoyne, William B. Ogden, Wm. H. Brown, Edward Haskell, Jr., Thomas Hoyne, Jr., Robert Haskell, Thomas Hoyne, Jr., Robert Hoyne, Thomas Hoyne, Jr., Robert Hoyne, Thomas Hoyne, Jr., Robert Hoyne

# Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1861.


### THE SECESSIONIST SECRETS.

Not a few of our readers have been surprised and pained by the tenor of our remarks upon the position of the British Government towards the United States, and particularly by our criticism of the Queen's recent proclamation. But we saw further into the consequences of English and royal connivance with treason, than they. We contended that the effect of the recognition of the rebels as "belligerents," according to international law, would be to give the privateers of the enemy the right to condemn their prizes in English ports, by Prize Courts sitting in any of the rebel States; and in this opinion we find that we are supported by a greater part of the leading English journals, and by, it is said, English jurists and statesmen, whose dicta will be decisive in English tribunals, and among the English people. The result of the establishment of the belligerent rights admitted by the Queen to belong to the rebels, will be that letters of marque and reprisal will be put in the hands of every adventurer who can find a bottom in which to push his hazardous trade, and the English ports will be thrown open to prizes which they may capture in any part of the world, to the utter annihilation of our commerce which now whitens every sea. How long this being the case, the American people will be content to witness the capture and destruction of their property, by the assistance which Great Britain affords, without making reprisals on English ships, to cover their loss, the future must determine.

### THE REAL ISSUE.

It is a shallow sort of political philosophy which says, in view of our civil war, that Democratic Institutions are on trial—shallow because the basis of the assertion is untrue. Though the Government may be overthrown and a Military Despotism set up instead, that lamentable result would in no manner be chargeable to the inherent defects of the Democratic System. The war grows out of no restiveness of the people under the forms and duties which Democracy imposes—from none of the burdens which it carries along with it—from no apprehension of future evils to grow out of it. No man in America, save perhaps a few aristocrats in our great commercial cities, and the leaders of parsan warfare in the extreme South—the scoffers who find no other term than "mudsills" by which to distinguish the mass of laboring men—wishes a revival of the monarchial institutions of which the Revolution freed us. The conviction of the beneficence of Democracy as a governing power, is universal. But the founders of the nation, being the victims of the circumstances which enveloped them, undertook to build up a Democratic Republic without first uprooting and destroying the pestilent Oligarchy which had grown up on our soil, and which, is as much the foe of real Democracy as we have been accustomed to regard a Despotism or a Limited Monarchy; and to-day the country suffers in its every fibre because of their want of courage or want of ability to root Slavery out before the foundations of the Republic were laid down. The simple truth is here. Professedly Democrats, we have winked at the enormities and horrors of Human Slavery—the vice and crime of the nation, which daily gave the lie to our fine professions—until the system has grown into such proportions, that, threatening to strangle Liberty in its birthplace, it rebels because its atrocity cannot be perpetrated. And to-day we are only paying the penalty of our obduracy and neglect. This is a world of compensations; and the age in which we live differs from those that have preceded it only in that general intelligence and increased mechanical and commercial facilities bring a nation's punishment for great crimes close upon the heels of the offence. We have bought and sold, whipped and branded, shot and roasted human beings and have perpetuated ignorance and brutality; lacerated the tender affections of mothers, broken the hearts of fathers, condemned little children to the uses and offices of beasts, and have, in spite of the loud warnings of Heaven and the admonition of man, trampled upon and outraged four millions of a race that we have despised and degraded. And now the day of reckoning has come, in which the immediate instruments of these atrocities will be made to bleed at every pore, and in which we also, for winking at if not encouraging the great crime, will be scourged by misfortune to the border of despair. And the wonder is, now that the calamity is upon us, that we should have escaped so long—that the vengeance of Heaven, invoked by many a wretch in the agony that we have inflicted, by many a mother bereft of her young, and at times by every individual of the four millions whom we have outraged—has not descended upon our country before. Men, like the Babylonians of old, had grown into the belief—practical if not theoretical—that there was no God who in his own time and method avenges the wrongs of the children of his care—that they might continue to whip and brand, and so that cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco grew and mankind assented, there would no day of settlement come. If the fashionable Theology did not teach this monstrous Atheism in terms, it did not deny it. Ministers, professedly of the Gospel, could see no sin and shame, no danger of hell, in selling a human being made in God's image and with all our instincts and affections, to a life of hopeless and grievous toil under the lash of the task-master; but could smell heresy in dancing, see deadly sin in a gaudy bonnet, and certain damnation in read ng a novel. And so they taught their hearers. Our politics were not less infected with the poison, the results of which we see. Men who claimed to be Democrats thought that Slavery was the natural and inevitable condition of a large part of God's creatures; hence that man-selling was the highest development of Democracy and Christianity. We are all paying for the abominations of doctrine and consequent criminality of action. The rain falls on the just and the unjust, and we, who for years have cried out, with such manfulness as we possessed, against the national sin, share the consequences of the nation's guilt.

No, this is not the day in which Democratic institutions are to be tried. We are solving another problem—Will fire and water mingle—is a partnership between Heaven and Tophet possible—can Freedom and Slavery be reconciled to dwell together? These are the questions which the crisis asks, and for which if not now, a solution will be furnished by and by.

### FOREIGN CURRENCY.

While the Northwest is getting rid of it irredeemable shinplasters, it is extremely desirable that we should not be overflowed with the shinplasters of other people. Not only is it desirable, but it is *imperatively demanded* that the farmers of Illinois and Wisconsin should not exchange their stores of grain and meat for a class of bank paper issued in Canada, Connecticut or Indiana which may be, indeed is, convertible into gold specie to-day, but which may not be so convertible next week or next year. If we are to have any bank circulation at all, a home currency is always the best, provided the circumstances of security, capital and redemption, are the same. Illinois banks have neither responsibility, capital, nor redemption, and the facts of the past sixty days have shown that they have not even security. Even the law making the owners of banks liable for their losses to the amount of their stock, is evaded by the process of *having* somebody who is known to be worth nothing, or who knows that he is worth nothing, to purchase the ownership of the "bank." Very few of the banks located in Egypt, where the bill-holder requires a mariner's compass and a pointer dog to find the place of issue, are owned by the persons whose names are responsible for them on the books of the Auditor. Of course only such persons are willing to become the sponsors of these institutions, as have no property of their own on which an execution would stick. On the other hand, the banks of Indiana, (except the free banks, which do not and will not circulate here), those of New England and the Canadas though having capital and large specie assets, are wholly destitute of security, except such as belongs to the character and resources of the bankers themselves. The requisite knowledge of the banking laws of foreign countries and distant States, the requisite knowledge of the character and capital of the banks, the indispensable knowledge of their manner of doing business, are impossible of attainment here. We have great respect for the banks of New England as a class. Their usually rigid legal system of bank investigation, their careful and almost miserly management of their funds, their solid basis of paid up capital and so forth, commend them greatly to the confidence of the whole country. The solid basis of capital and *specie* upon which the Bank of the State of Indiana rests, commends it favorably to the people of Illinois, although we should prefer that its condition were inquired into regularly, and regularly reported to the public, by Commissioners acting under authority of the Legislature. The Banks of Upper and Lower Canada, though supposed to be fortified with heavy capital, are a less desirable currency for circulation in the United States, for obvious reasons.

Notwithstanding these excellent features it must be said of all the above institutions, that there is no adequate restriction upon their issues. Not only are they not secured by the deposit of public stocks, but they are not limited to one million, or two millions, or any other amount of money-printing. If a New England, or Canadian, or Indiana bank fails, its notes are a dead loss to Western holders, or so nearly a dead loss that there is no appreciable saving. Eastern creditors, who are near enough to confiscate the hide and tallow, may realize something, but we in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota have no such chance. Hundreds of our readers will remember the fate of Hallowell, Rhode Island Central and West Killingly without a minute rehearsal of the circumstances attending their demise. These we believe were middling honest failures. The Granite Bank of Voluntown was an instance of what can be done, under Connecticut laws, by predetermined rascals in the currency trade. The Zimmerman Bank and a dozen others which might be named, of Canadian birth, are also fresh in the public mind and should admonish Western farmers to look well to their money when they unlock their corn cribs.

There is another evil, and a great one, which comes from accepting the issues of other States as our circulating medium. So long as we are using a mixed currency—part gold, and part New England or Canada or Indiana or Ohio bank notes—the gold is sure to be hoarded. It goes into old stockings, damaged coffee pots, feather beds, holes in the wall and holes in the cellar. It disappears from circulation and never comes out till the time comes around for paying taxes. If the currency is a *home* currency which will bring dollar for dollar in specie by the simple process of walking up to the counter and laying down the notes, nobody wants to hoard. So also if there is no paper currency at all, the gold keeps moving from hand to hand. The people must spend some kind of money, and if (poor souls), they have nothing but gold and silver, they must spend that. The systematic hoarding of gold is peculiar to war times. Everybody knows that the precious metals are good, whatever happens. Everybody expects that war will produce monetary distress and unusual bankruptcy. Therefore everybody desires to hide away as much specie as possible, against the time of war is the time of all others when gold and silver should be kept in circulation. The mere the nation has of it the better can it carry on war. The government must have coin to pay its soldiers, its shipbuilders, its gun makers, its contractors. Every pound of flour and beef bought for the army must be paid for in coin, and every bond, every treasury note, issued by Government must be paid for in coin. So soon as a nation begins to carry on war with shinplasters its vital energy is gone. We cannot afford to allow the specie of the country to be hoarded. We must have a home currency redeemable in specie on call, and without cost to the bill holder, or we must have an exclusive metallic currency, if we would avoid a repetition of the disasters which have of late so grievously distressed every person in the Northwest.

### What the Troops at Cairo Need.

We are satisfied we shall do the benevolent ladies of the city a favor if we mention a few articles which just now would be of essential service to the soldiers at Cairo. Capt. Kellogg's and Capt. Hugunin's companies have been encamped at Caseyville with Col. McArthur's Regiment and therefore have not received a fair share of attention. They need fatigue jackets or round shouts, made of gray army cloth, or material as near that as may be.

A present of this kind from the ladies of this city would be of great service and would be highly appreciated.

A few of the members of the Chicago companies have mosquito bars, and a supply for all of them should be forwarded at once. The attacks of the mosquito are just now more to be feared than any from Brigadier-General Pitchcap-seed Pillow.

Every company should be provided with good buckskin gloves to protect the hands of the soldiers from the mosquitoes while standing guard. They would afford a much needed protection.

People should provide their friends with India rubber blankets. Their name will suggest their value. As to delicacies to gratify the palate, unless forwarded by the hand of some friend it will hardly pay to send them. Good meaty, potatoes, pickles and well kept pies are very acceptable. Nice fresh, sweet butter if carefully packed in jars would be highly relished. A weekly barrel of ale or lager beer would be healthy and serviceable. Let the brave fellows who have left friends and home have a frequent and kindly remembrance.

### Company Drill and Regimental Drill.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your paper of Sunday you say that the Illinois regiments should be drilled well! I was a soldier of 1812, when we were young, and often talk to our boys about those days, and tell them they are not drilled, *nor anything like it*. The officers think because they can drill a company they know all. Now, to drill a company is one thing, and to drill a regiment is another, as they will find to their cost. I got to talk with one last Thursday, and a finished soldier, if don't like the British, but I know a good soldier when I talk to him, and he is a good one and no mistake.) I told them they ought to get drilled by such a man. They said they guessed their could get along. Now, sir, when they go to the field of battle they will find that it is not so easy, and good drill now may save hundreds of lives. I guess you are about right. You say the regiment is to be made up here and be well drilled here, they will be a credit to Illinois. Let the boys be well drilled and have good officers, and they will be a credit to their country. They must run the chances of their lives, but it is not fair to let them be lost because their officers know nothing.

AN OLD CAPTAIN OF 1812.

### KANSAS TROOPS.—The Leavenworth Conservative gives the following as the exact number of the Regiments now in Camp Lincoln near that city: There are at the camp the following companies:

A—Stockton Guards, Capt. Veach.
B—Leavenworth Rouchlers, Capt. Stockton.
C—Phenix Guards, Capt. McFarland.
D—Light Infantry, Capt. Clayton.
E—Elwood Guards, Capt. Chenowith.
F—Mill Hussars, Capt. Fairchild.
G—Shields Guards, Capt. McCook.
H—Scott Guards, Capt. Walker.
I—Wyandott Company, Capt. Roberts.
J—Lawrence Stables, Capt. Swift.

## WESTERN VIRGINIA.

### Operations of the Troops—Interesting Letter from an Indiana Volunteer.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
PHILIPPI, June 6th, 1861.

Your correspondent has been quite negligent of his promise to write you, but incessant labor and fatigue have prevented. But now to the task. The army of the United States entered upon the "sacred soil of Virginia" on Thursday evening last, May 30. The 9th Indiana Regiment, 15th and 16th Ohio, were the first to enter the State. The Wheeling (Va.) Regiment had passed on to Fetterman, where the rebels were posted the Tuesday before. The rebels retreated to Grafton, burning the bridges. From Grafton they retreated across the country, fourteen miles, to Philippi.

The bridges were temporarily repaired; and the three Regiments advanced on Grafton, Friday evening, May 31st. The rebels were posted at Philippi, somewhere 1,500 strong, and were guarding the pike leading from Grafton to Philippi. Consequently, part of the 1st Virginia Regiment, (Col. Kelly,) the 16th Ohio, (Col. Irvine,) and the 9th Indiana, (Col. Nilleray,) started on a circuitous route, 20 miles, at 11 o'clock Sabbath morning, to attack them in the rear; while the 6th and 7th Indiana, and the 14th Ohio, with two six pounders, which had just arrived on the Parkersburgh route,) attacked them in front by the pike. The march of the rear division was made four miles by rail, and the twenty-five remaining miles by a bridle path, over the mountains, was made in seventeen hours, through a drenching rain, and the worst roads ever seen. The march was the most exhausting ever experienced by the oldest and most experienced of our soldiers; and had the enemy endurance, tact and courage, they could have made fearful havoc of us. Fortunately darkness on that awful night, in the wild mountain gorges through which we passed. About fifty men from the three Regiments fell by the way, from exhaustion, and were picked up by friendly wagoners, or straggled in the next day. The attack was to have commenced at 4 o'clock, on the west side, and we were to have headed them on the east side. The western division made their dims and opened on their pickets before 4 o'clock. Posting the artillery, they dired upon the rebels, and had they stood their ground, we should have cut them off in twenty minutes; but we arrived on the brow of the hill overlooking the east road towards Beverly and Stanton, just in time to see them fly in droves like chaff before the Wheeling boys and the Ohio 16th had gone around the hill towards the battery, but the 9th Indiana climbed a hill overlooking them on the east, to make their fire effectual. The whole troop were so exhausted that pursuit of fugitives was impossible, so we stopped to gather up the plunder.

How many the enemy lost in killed and wounded we cannot learn. We fell in possession of but two wounded men, one of whom lost a leg, and the other only slightly wounded. Of our troops, Col. Kelly was wounded by a ball passing through the chest near the right shoulder, but it is believed it missed the lungs. The 16th Ohio had a private wounded on the knee. The other regiments escaped without loss. We learn from citizens coming in that some twenty dead and wounded secessionists were picked up on the side of the mountain on which they had hidden in their terror, and at which the 9th Indians had fired their rifles, after the engagement, simply to have them clear for cleaning, and without being aware of the fact that they were loading. We captured the enemy's tents, some five hundred stand of arms, stolen from Harper's Ferry, a barrel of powder and ball, forty horses, and recovered as many more which they had stolen from Union men. The prisoners we captured were those who could not run well—those we "swore in," as the boys call it, and let them run. In fact, the greatest fun among the boys, is going out in scouting parties, attacking secessionists, and swearing them in. Since the rout, the Union men have filled the town in crowds, thanking us for driving out the rebels, and asking for arms that they may protect themselves. This place was a miserable, secession hole, but the county would have been Union *hard* before the rebels got the fortune to hunters, most of them doing nobly. French Gulch is equally rich, and miners are rushing there every day. In the vicinity of "Idaho," on South Clear Creek, prospects are exceedingly rich, giving abundant reason for us to expect exciting news of a fine harvest of the golden treasure.

With regard to the political feeling of the boys in the mountains, I need only say that they are all *Union men to the back bone—"and more too."* Several of the districts have combined themselves into clubs and purchased flags, thus showing their determination to unfurl the banner of freedom in the wild fastnesses and on the looming crags of the Rocky Mountains. Denver, too, I should have stated before, is finely decorated, with flags. A certain firm of strong Southern proclivities, attempted the other day to fling out to the breeze the traitorous flag of the Southern Confederacy, but found it speedily to be their policy to take in the dastardly sheet, and act accordingly. Yes, secession, manufacturing here cannot breathe the air, even never so slightly tainted with the foul odor of treason. The sentiments are all loyal. And our banner shall ever be the "Star Spangled" tri-color under which we so long have enjoyed the blessings secured to us by the best blood of our forefathers.

You will pardon me, I am confident, for thus departing from my subject; it was my intention to confine myself entirely to the "Mountain News;" but in these days who will not "pardon something to the spirit of liberty?"

Chicago is well represented here. In my usual stroll, the other day, I had the good fortune to meet my old friend "Billy," although at law, also Bond, formerly of the clothing house near your office, and a few steps further in my walk, I fell in with "Sandy," formerly of the wood business in C. S. He is now engaged fitting up a new decidedly *first class hotel* in the building known as Bradford's corner, for some time occupied by the G. O. G. Express Company. I saw a young gentleman, too, from "C.," to whom I was introduced which was intelligent gentleman, formerly engaged as an artist and mechanical designer man on the corner of Randolph and Clark. He seems like an intelligent and enterprising young fellow; informed me of his intention of starting in a day or two for the mountains to complete a series of sketches he has been at liberty to prosecuting during the past winter. If I am not much mistaken in my judgment of the individual, he will yet make his mark." We shall see. As I have already stretched my letter to a tedious length, I must draw to a close. Can you not forward more of your papers out here? The demand is great. I will forward a subscription list in a day or two.

JAMES O. BOWEN.

### Pleased with the Wigfall.

We read in the Galveston (Texas) *News* that Senator Wigfall is a gentleman of real pluck. He never flinched in the hour of danger, and he has been in very tight places."

We know he has been in places very tight, but are not so sure about his pluck.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

*An Hour at the Navy Yard—Shots through the Pendulum and Mantelpiece—Ship looking Shell as a relic—Cost, Praise due all the way to successful—The President's Review—A great Day—Sham Battle—Ellsworth—100,000 hands—French Cannon—Washington Monument to have a Wing—A terror to Deserters—Dan on Wheelbarrow—Sad Sight—Prayers to the late Douglas—Tribune Suggestion a good one—Judge Caton the Man.*

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, June 6, 1861.

Not having seen the splintered ships of war, your correspondent yesterday evening, made a hurried visit to the Navy Yard, and went aboard the Freeborn and the Monticello. The former is just now the great lion, and much in admiration; but really the Monticello to my mind reads the loudest, and has the best nasks and claws. The former was last in an engagement, and did good execution at Aquia Creek, where for five hours she was in the thunder and the smoke of battle, and where she received no small damage. One shot came through near her engine. Another shot through her wheel house, carrying away part of a pad dle wheel and cutting off a large iron band from the shaft. Another came into the foreboards, completely severing a large knee of the vessel, and passing through the hold, lodged in the other side. This shot was picked up, and is brought out as a trophy by Capt. Gray. It is conical and has a fuse at the cone end, is eight inches long, with a windage at the end next the breech, which shows that it was shot from a three-grooved rifled cannon. It is said to be Dr. Read's patent, for which he got some $1200, and was made at Richmond. Our government have no such shells, and none so insinuating and fatal at the same time. All which prevented him from exploding was that its passage through so much wood jilted the fuse and put out its fire. Capt. Gray showed me one of our 9-inch shells, but gives the palm to the rebel pattern within the enemy after greeting. There were only two large and one small cannon on the Freeborn, and but the two large were used. The largest is an awful looking engine of death, and when it threw some hundreds of "grape," it must have been terrible indeed to the beholder. The naval battles of the world afford few instances of so long a continuous battle of equal length with that which the Freeborn made on this occasion. The President and Mr. Seward came on board as soon as she returned, and thanked the officers and men for their valor. As the President left, he gave a piece of the splinters *from* the wrecked and blackened planks.

The Monticello was, till lately, a strong merchant ship; is much larger than the Freeborn, but still armed and manned as one of the heavy steamers on your lake, and the larger boats on the Mississippi. As I went on board I noticed that new panels had been put in fore and aft on both sides, and that the ship's guard was cut away for near one quarter of her length, and riddled in several other places. Capt. Braine very politely showed me some of the shells scars which were not yet healed by the ship-builders, who had touched up the panels above and below the fifteen inch shots. There was, in all, that took effect on the steamer; one passed clear through just under the wheelhouse; one went clean through the stern end of the cabin; one came in and took out the clock right in front below the wheel-house, putting an abrupt quietus on its ticking; one penetrated the port side, killed the second engineer, and cut away the shelf under the office window, the slivers hitting the Captain pretty freely; one cut through one side of the forward cabin and went out through the ship's side opposite; one came through the side midships below the guard, passing through the coal in the bunker, but it is believed it wounded no human being

SOMETHING NEW

AND

STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS

STOOD

THE TEST OF YEARS,

AND STILL GROWS

IN ITS

More and More Popular Every Day.

PROF WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SEE WHAT

OTHERS SAY OF IT:

A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes.

O. J. WOOD, Esq., St. Louis, July 13th, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction it affords me to say to you that the effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of five years, I consider unequalled by any preparation for the hair with which I have not been without a bottle on hand, when I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin and at least one-third grey. A few applications of it caused new growth to appear, which in a very short time I had, neither has there been up to this time.

Some of my hair was completely restored. I continued to use it regularly for about two years, when my hair remained healthy and soft as nature, only much darker than it was before I used it. I have frequently had occasion to recommend it to my friends, and have never known it to fail in restoring the hair to its original color, when directions were strictly followed. I have continued to use it occasionally since, and my hair is now as fine as it ever was, and retains the color I gave it. I have no hesitancy in saying that I consider your preparation of great value, and one that will do all that is claimed for it. You can use this in every way you please, and I shall be happy to hear of its continued success.

Yours, &c., H. H. RITTER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 20th, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—I have used you a statement that I took pleasure in recommending your Hair Restorative to all persons in Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I was troubled with dandruff, and my hair was coming out so fast that I had been using considerably gray, and was a number of certificates of the very best character, which I have no doubt you have seen, and I can say that I have used your Restorative, and found it to be the best article for the hair that I have ever used, and I can recommend it to the afflicted with confidence that it will do all that is claimed for it. I have been using it for about six months, and my hair is now as fine as it ever was, and has a beautiful lustre, and I have taken the agency, and am meeting with success in introducing it among my friends and acquaintances. I have also used your Cologne, and find it to be a very fine article. I have also used your Hair Dye, and found it to be a good article, but I prefer the Restorative. It is almost impossible to get a bottle of the Restorative, as my friends are all using it. Yours, &c., FREDERICK T. BUTLER,

Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana.

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Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

## THE CITY.

The Proposed Extension of Corporate Limits.

Meeting of the Committee of Citizens—Report of the Committee—Action of the Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Committee of Citizens appointed at a meeting held at the Court House on the 1st inst., to consider the subject of the extension of the corporate limits of the city, was held last evening at the Common Council Chamber. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Wm. Bross, Chairman of the Committee, who stated briefly the object of the meeting.

Mr. Bross then read the report of the Committee, which was as follows:

To the Citizens of Chicago:

The Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens held at the Court House on the 1st inst., to consider the subject of the extension of the corporate limits of the city, and to report a plan for such extension, have had the matter under consideration, and have agreed upon the following report:

The Committee are of opinion that the present corporate limits of the city do not include the territory which is now, and which will be for many years to come, the residence of a large portion of the population of the city, and that the interests of the city require that the limits should be extended so as to include the territory which is now built up, and which will be built up in the near future.

The Committee are of opinion that the territory which should be included within the limits of the city is bounded as follows, viz.: Commencing at the point where the north line of Fullerton avenue intersects the lake shore, thence west along the north line of Fullerton avenue to the west line of Western avenue, thence south along the west line of Western avenue to the north line of Archer road, thence southwesterly along the north line of Archer road to the west line of Robey street, thence south along the west line of Robey street to the north line of Thirty-first street, thence west along the north line of Thirty-first street to the west line of Halsted street, thence south along the west line of Halsted street to the north line of Thirty-ninth street, thence west along the north line of Thirty-ninth street to the west line of Ashland avenue, thence south along the west line of Ashland avenue to the north line of Forty-third street, thence west along the north line of Forty-third street to the west line of Wentworth avenue, thence south along the west line of Wentworth avenue to the north line of Fifty-first street, thence west along the north line of Fifty-first street to the west line of Cottage Grove avenue, thence south along the west line of Cottage Grove avenue to the north line of Sixty-third street, thence west along the north line of Sixty-third street to the west line of Stony Island avenue, thence south along the west line of Stony Island avenue to the north line of Seventy-first street, thence west along the north line of Seventy-first street to the west line of Jeffrey avenue, thence south along the west line of Jeffrey avenue to the north line of Seventy-fifth street, thence west along the north line of Seventy-fifth street to the west line of Yates avenue, thence south along the west line of Yates avenue to the north line of Eighty-seventh street, thence west along the north line of Eighty-seventh street to the west line of Baltimore avenue, thence south along the west line of Baltimore avenue to the north line of Ninety-first street, thence west along the north line of Ninety-first street to the west line of Commercial avenue, thence south along the west line of Commercial avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Third street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Third street to the west line of Calumet avenue, thence south along the west line of Calumet avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Seventh street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Seventh street to the west line of Cottage Grove avenue, thence south along the west line of Cottage Grove avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Fifteenth street to the west line of Indiana avenue, thence south along the west line of Indiana avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street to the west line of Wabash avenue, thence south along the west line of Wabash avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Thirty-first street to the west line of Michigan avenue, thence south along the west line of Michigan avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street to the west line of Lake avenue, thence south along the west line of Lake avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street to the west line of Langley avenue, thence south along the west line of Langley avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Forty-third street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Forty-third street to the west line of Cottage Grove avenue, thence south along the west line of Cottage Grove avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh street to the west line of Lake avenue, thence south along the west line of Lake avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Fifty-first street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Fifty-first street to the west line of Ellis avenue, thence south along the west line of Ellis avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to the west line of Lake avenue, thence south along the west line of Lake avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street to the west line of Cottage Grove avenue, thence south along the west line of Cottage Grove avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Sixty-third street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Sixty-third street to the west line of Lake avenue, thence south along the west line of Lake avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street to the west line of Cottage Grove avenue, thence south along the west line of Cottage Grove avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Seventy-first street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Seventy-first street to the west line of Lake avenue, thence south along the west line of Lake avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street to the west line of Cottage Grove avenue, thence south along the west line of Cottage Grove avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Eighty-third street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Eighty-third street to the west line of Lake avenue, thence south along the west line of Lake avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh 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avenue, thence south along the west line of Cottage Grove avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Twenty-first street to the west line of Lake avenue, thence south along the west line of Lake avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Twenty-third street to the west line of Cottage Grove avenue, thence south along the west line of Cottage Grove avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street to the west line of Lake avenue, thence south along the west line of Lake avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street to the west line of Cottage Grove avenue, thence south along the west line of Cottage Grove avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth 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thence south along the west line of Lake avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street to the west line of Cottage Grove avenue, thence south along the west line of Cottage Grove avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Forty-first street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Forty-first street to the west line of Lake avenue, thence south along the west line of Lake avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Forty-third street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Forty-third street to the west line of Cottage Grove avenue, thence south along the west line of Cottage Grove avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, thence west along the north line of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street to the west line of Lake avenue, thence south along the west line of Lake avenue to the north line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, thence west along 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